would lead to a prompt and economic administration of Criminal Justice. It is reported to Government, however, that this anticipation has not been realised. Government request the High Court to go into the question and favour them with their opinion.

District Magistrates.—The District Magistrates have disposed of 24 cases out of 29 for disposal and the average duration of cases disposed of by them was 66·7 days as against 81·7 in the previous year.

Witnesses.—More than 82 per cent of the witnesses who appeared before the Courts of Magistrates were examined, the actual number being 47,242 out of 57,029. The corresponding percentage last year was 74·5. No witnesses were detained for over three days.

Sessions Work.—Including eight cases involving nine persons pending from the previous year, there were 111 cases involving 229 persons for disposal. Of these, 94 cases involving 186 persons against 80 cases involving 169 persons in the previous year were disposed of leaving 17 cases involving 43 persons pending at the end of the year. The average duration of Sessions cases was 40·3 days as against 36·9 days in the year 1931-32. The total number of witnesses examined was 1,415 as against 1,443 in the previous year. The number of witnesses detained for over three days was 179. The number of cases tried by jury was six against seven in the previous year. In all those cases the judges agreed with the verdict of the jury.

Appellate Work.—Out of the appeals of 1,155 persons for disposal before Magistrates and Sessions Judges, those of 892 persons were disposed of, 320 by Magistrates and 572 by Sessions Judges. District Magistrates disposed of 163 appeals. The average duration of appeals disposed of by Sessions Judges fell appreciably from 94·3 days to 75·7 days and that in the Courts of Magistrates also fell from 41·2 days to 37·7 days.

High Court.—Including 34 appeals pending from the previous year, the total number of appeals for disposal was 90 against 79 in the previous year. Of these, 47 were disposed of leaving 43 pending. In 17 appeals or 39·5 per cent the decisions of the lower courts were interfered with. Out of 43 appeals pending at the end of the year as many as 22 were filed since March 1933 and the intervention of the annual vacation necessarily delayed the disposal of these appeals. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 149·83 as against 155·57 in the previous year. There were 42 revision cases and 652 revision petitions for disposal, of which 25 revision cases and 394 revision petitions as against 37 and 275 in the previous year were disposed of. The decisions of the Lower Courts were interfered with in 68 per cent of the revision cases and 21·5 per cent of the revision petitions.

Inspections.—The judges of the High Court inspected 12 courts, the inspections being restricted to the courts which had not been inspected in the previous year.

The District Magistrates inspected almost all the courts in their jurisdiction.

Government are glad to note that the administration of Criminal Justice during the year was satisfactory and that there has been appreciable improvement in the work of most of the courts.

R. RANGA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Working of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1932-33.

READ—

Letter No. Per. 25 of 1933-34, dated 21st November 1933, from the Director of Agriculture, submitting the annual report of the Agricultural Department for 1932-33.

ORDER NO. D. 3105-25—A. & E. 137-33-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 30TH DECEMBER 1933.

Recorded.

Dr. Coleman was in charge of the Department during the year except for two months and twenty-nine days when Mr. H. V. Krishnayya, Deputy Director of Agriculture at Headquarters acted for him.

Mr. H. V. Krishnayya retired from service on 8th December 1932 and in his place, Mr. A. K. Yegnanarayana Iyer, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Shimoga, was transferred to Bangalore.

Chemical Section.—The work of this section consisted of the continuance of the manurial experiments on the more important crops with valuable results. Compost manure has replaced cattle manure on the Sugar-cane Farms in the Irwin Canal area. Pot experiments of paddy and ragi also yielded valuable results.

Supervision of the manufacture of compost manure on the Mysore Sewage Farm and the investigation into the insecticidal value of 13 different kinds of plant material were continued. It is noted with interest that Honge oil resin soap compares very favourably with the fish oil resin soap as an insecticide and that it was arranged to be manufactured in the Government Soap Factory.

Mycological and Entomological Sections.—Work on the different kinds of spraying materials and appliances continued. About 20,000 acres of coffee were sprayed against leaf disease. Materials for spraying 9,000 acres of areca against koleroga were distributed to the areca garden owners. Two Co-operative Societies in Sagar and Sorab supplied spraying material to the garden owners within their jurisdiction. Government trust that more Co-operative Societies will undertake such work and relieve the Department to some extent. Experiments on Anaberoga of arecanut have shown that the disease can be produced by artificial inoculation and that it is the first step in the study of control measures. Groundnut and Honge oils have proved good spreaders in spray mixtures against coffee and areca and to have effective fungicidal properties and as a remedy for betel vine mildew.

It is satisfactory to note that paddy case worms were brought completely under control in the channel tracts of the French-Rocks Sub-Division by the timely adoption of the method of kerosining the water in the paddy plots and disturbing the plants systematically. Mundilia Suberosa has been found to be a very promising material for being used as insecticide.

Botanical Section.—Five new strains have been found promising for each of the Hain and Kar ragi tracts and three new strains of paddy were evolved for the Maidan on the Paddy Breeding Station at Nagenahalli and a similar number of strains for the Malnad on the Marthur Farm. Study of Doddahatti (cotton) was commenced in Singapur Kaval lands during the year.

The scheme for the breeding of thick varieties of sugar-cane subsidised by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was started during the year under report.

Agricultural Engineering and Education.—Government are glad to note that improved ploughs and cultivators manufactured by a local firm in Hassan have given satisfactory results. Development in this direction in other localities is highly desirable and every encouragement should be given to local enterprise. All the four Agricultural Schools were popular. The management of the Hassan Agricultural School was transferred to the Hassan District Board.

Experimental Farms.—More than 400 acres of land comprising the Hebbal Rifle Range were added on to the Hebbal Farm bringing the total area of the latter to over 500 acres and 100 acres of the new land were brought under the plough.

Babbur Farm supplied seed cocoanuts and seedlings from the best palms to the public. Seedlings from seed nuts brought from Java are reported to have been planted during the year.

It is reported that special training courses in spraying and grafting methods were held on the Coffee Farm and that 21 estate writers and six maistries from private estates attended the course.

The Marthur Farm continued to supply cuttings from high yielding pepper vines and the Irwin Canal Farm supplied seed cane to raiyats in that area. Experiments on the irrigation requirements of sugar-cane are reported to have been in progress on the latter farm.

Demonstration and Propaganda.—Owing to the restricted grants by District Boards for demonstration purposes, the demonstration work was considerably curtailed. Nevertheless the sale of improved ploughs and sugar-cane mills showed an increase, the total of all implements sold being 4,775 against 3,097 in the previous year, of which 1,015 were new types of ploughs designed and made in the Central Industrial

Workshop. About 685 pallas of new strains of ragi were distributed through the seed farms. Seven new areca driers were constructed during the year bringing the total number to 25. The Departmental Depots were popular and sold seeds and implements worth Rs. 1,17,805 as against Rs. 58,640 during 1931-32. Private estates were also inspected in connection with electrical pumping installations which are reported to be gradually increasing. Co-operative marketing of selection 69 cotton seed developed and cotton in pressed bales and seed was sold to the value of Rs. 27,225. Articles worth Rs. 19,718 were sold to Village Panchayets and Co-operative Societies.

A new circle with Mandya as Headquarters was created and placed under the charge of an Assistant Director of Agriculture for the purpose of inducing raiyats to cultivate sugar-cane and undertaking sugar-cane cultivation on Government land in the Irwin Canal area for supply to the Sugar Factory at Mandya. This is an important development tending to the expansion of sugar-cane cultivation in the Irwin Canal tract.

The following table shows the progress achieved in this respect up to the end of the year:—

Area of Government land planted	..	886 acres.
Area of raiyats' land planted	..	2,047 „
Cash advances made	..	Rs. 24,521—0—0
Implements supplied	..	„ 10,070-12—0
Manures supplied	..	„ 63,013—9—0

The scheme of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, *re* enquiry into the cost of cultivation of crops in the principal sugar-cane and cotton tracts in India, was started in the State during the year. Six villages have been taken up for this work in typical areas.

Financial.—A sum of Rs. 717 was collected towards oil cake arrears and Rs. 513 were written off leaving a balance of Rs. 5,808 still to be collected.

The work of the Department was on the whole quite satisfactory.

S. ABDUL WAJID,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Working of the Railway Department.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. R. S. 1058, dated 20th November 1933, from the Secretary to the Government of Mysore for Railways, submitting the Administration Report of the Railway Department for the year 1932-33.

ORDER No. G. 4610-70—G. M. 92-33-3, DATED, BANGALORE, THE 8TH JANUARY 1934.

Recorded.

Administrative Changes.—Khan Bahadur Mr. Abdul Aziz Khan continued to be in charge of the Department as Agent and Secretary to Government in the Railway Department in addition to his own duties as Traffic Manager, except from 26th October 1932 to 14th March 1933, when Mr. A. C. Rendell, Loco and Carriage Superintendent, acted as Agent and Railway Secretary.

Open Lines.—The total mileage of open lines worked by the M. & S. M. Railway Company and by the State was 722·79 miles with the capital at charge amounting to Rs. 595·16 lakhs, inclusive of an outlay of Rs. 6·33 lakhs during the year under report. The extension beyond Arasalu of the Shimoga-Arasalu Railway for a distance of 9·66 miles up to Anandapuram was in progress.

Lines worked by the M. & S. M. Railway Company.—There was no change in the length of the Mysore State lines worked by the M. & S. M. Railway Company, which was 271·56 miles, of which 9·88 miles were Broad Gauge and 261·68 miles Metre Gauge. The gross earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 42·03 lakhs and